

INTIMATION



WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. It cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th August, at Manila, the wife of CHARLES M. E. PEREIRA, of a daughter.
On the 26th August, at the British Residency, Peking, the wife of DOUGLAS G. CAMPBELL, of a son (stillborn).
On the 27th August, at 7, Scotland Road, Peking, the wife of WALTER FOX, Acting Superintendent Forests and Gardens, of a daughter.
On the 2nd September, at Kobo, the wife of F. H. McKAY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th August, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. D. Holland Stubbs, Military Chaplain, S.S., ROBERT M. GORDON, son of the late HAMILTON GORDON, Airdrie, Scotland, to GRACE EVERING, eldest daughter of the late JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Mung.

DEATHS.

On the 6th September, at 1135 a.m., at his residence, No. 28, Praga Lobo d'Avila, Macao, DOMINGO POMER DE SOUZA (dearly regretted), Lisbon, Madrid, and Manila papers please copy.
On the 2nd September, at No. 1, Cotton Road, Shanghai, FLORENCE ANNIE, infant daughter of HAROLD and ANNIE HARRER TAYLOR, aged 3 months.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DEAN VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 9TH SE. JEMBER, 1903

The correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* at Tokyo states in a telegram of the 4th instant that an official denial has been given at the Japanese capital to the report from London, via Berlin, that the basis of the Russo-Japanese negotiation is the recognition by Japan of the interests acquired by Russia in Manchuria, in exchange for the recognition by Russia of Japanese interests in Corea. He continues: "The fact that negotiation is going on is admitted, but the above bases are declared to be remote from the truth, as Japanese interests in Corea are already recognised by Russia in the protocol of 1898." We cannot attach much importance to this telegram. It is only natural, of course, that the Japanese Government should wish to prevent any premature notions about its negotiations with Russia gaining general currency. The statement that Japanese interests in Corea are already recognised by Russia in the protocol of 1898, if it is part of the official denial reported by the Tokyo correspondent, is not very appropriate. This protocol contained the following articles:—
I. The Imperial Governments of Russia and Japan recognise definitely the sovereignty and entire independence of Corea,

and pledge themselves mutually to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

II. Desiring to remove all possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Russia and Japan pledge themselves mutually, in the event of Corea having recourse to the advice and assistance either of Russia or of Japan, to take no measure in respect to the appointment of military instructors or financial advisers without arriving beforehand at a mutual agreement on this subject.

III. In view of the wide development taken by the commercial and industrial enterprise of Japan in Corea, as well as the large number of Japanese subjects residing in that country, the Russian Government will not hinder in any way the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Corea.

The article which is most favourable to Japan is the third, which certainly gives Japanese commercial and industrial interests in Corea a special place, guaranteeing that Russia will not hinder their advancement. We do not see that Russia's action with regard to Yong-ampho can positively be said to contravene this provision; yet, undoubtedly if successful it would be a great stroke of policy for Russia and a menace to Japan's position in Corea. The latest news about Yong-ampho is contained in the same telegram of the Tokyo correspondent above quoted. He says that the land lease question is in suspense owing to the opposition of Japan, by which the Korean Foreign Office is deterred from signing the agreement, while M. PAVLOFF threatens to consider the agreement effective, signature or no—a childish threat, worthy of M. PAVLOFF, who appears to have lost his temper completely. The Japanese Government surely cannot deny that some question of a balance between Manchuria and Corea is involved in the admitted negotiations between Japan and Russia, though not perhaps as outlined in London-Berlin reports. It is the line of policy overwhelmingly dictated by the circumstances of the case. Our Japan correspondent, in the letter which was published yesterday, was very pessimistic as to the effect which a Russo-Japanese agreement on such lines would have on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. We cannot believe the prospect as black as he painted it. It is true that in the treaty signed at London on the 30th January, 1902, Great Britain and Japan mutually recognised the independence of China and Corea and agreed not to enter without consultation, into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of each other's interests. The recognition of the *status quo* in Manchuria may be looked on, justly, as permitting a violation of China's integrity, while an extension of Japanese power in Corea would not tend to the fuller integrity of Corea. But at this period it is obviously too late to demand the restoration of Manchuria to China except at the point of the sword, and a closed Corea under the present rule is certainly of little importance to Britain. There is no reason for the lapse of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance because of an understanding between Japan and Russia. It might be objected that if the Alliance could not prevent the alienation of Manchuria it cannot be of much use for the rest of China. To argue thus is to ignore the fact that Manchuria was lost before the Alliance was formed. Britain and Japan have great interests in common all over China, and to denounce the 1902 agreement because of what occurred before it was signed is an absurd policy.

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The German gunboat *Tiger* arrived yesterday from Swatow.

Owing to the indisposition of Captain F. W. Lyons, the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. D. R. Hallifax has come in from the New Territory to take his place.

Viceroy Shun is said to have drawn on eight provinces for reinforcements against the Kwangsi rebels, viz., from Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Fokien, Chekiang, and Kwangtung.

The money borrowed from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. for the Kwangsi Government has been returned to that firm, according to *Echo de Chine*. The Viceroy contents himself with buying the rifles and ammunition which have to be delivered within fifteen days.

Messrs. Okura & Co., a Tokyo firm with a branch at Tientsin, have received an order from Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai for 50 guns and 10,000 rifles. The Tokyo firm, it is stated, will make a profit of some 70,000 yen by the transaction, but the price is to be paid in annual instalments.

A Chinese lawsuit of no little interest is reported from Penang. A Chinese woman, 17 years old, claims a declaration of nullity of marriage and the return of property worth \$22,000. Mr. Law, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Penang, is considering the point of the jurisdiction of the Court.

It is understood that instructions were received on the 4th inst. in Shanghai from the Diplomatic Body at Peking that the *Sepado* prisoners should be brought up for trial forthwith at the Mixed Court. The *N.C. Daily News* says that a rumour that four were to be unconditionally released proved to be without foundation.

A Northern paper is quoted by the *N.C. Daily News* as stating that the Chinese official in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Kalgan has telegraphed to the Waiwpu that his agent at Kalgan has informed him of the arrival in that town on the 12th ult. and succeeding days of several bands of armed Russians, who looked more like sappers and members of the Russian Engineer Corps than anything else. The agent further estimated the total number of the new arrivals at nearly 200 men. These men seemed to be preparing to make a long stay in Kalgan.

The *China Times* of the 29th ult. states that one of the *Times* ladies at Peking paid a friendly visit to the Empress Dowager within two days after the barbarous official murder of Shen Ke-wai. The *P. & T. Times* learns that when the Empress Dowager's order for Shen to be beaten to death was given, the officials were in a quandary, as in the *fun* no bamboo is allowed to be used. They had therefore recourse to wooden rods. There seems no question that but for the order being given with the utmost possible determination, some way would have been sought to avoid this form of execution, as there was no authority of law for it, and even Chinese officials like to have some legal excuse for their actions.

With regard to a paragraph in yesterday's *Daily Press* with reference to the necessity of inspection of soda-water, etc., we should regret if this had been taken to apply to the aerated waters supplied by prominent firms in this Colony, as no such reduction was intended. It is a familiar fact all over the East that for one good manufacturer there are several inferior; nor is it unknown that inferior brands should be substituted for the better known, to the buyer's loss. It will generally be found in cases of complaint of "flatness" the fault is due to the bottles being stored upright instead of lying on their sides. Such carelessness, after purchase, may defeat the greatest care taking in bottling, with the most modern plant.

A Singapore paper writes—Two points will occur to the public in reference to the new draft Currency Bill. The medium of notification to the public, who may be the petty Chinese or Malay trader, is the *Government Gazette*. The time for the getting rid of demoted coins is thirty days from publication therein of the notice that these coins are no longer current. The possession alone of these coins is made punishable. This seems to go against the right of property in bullion in any form, say, for the dual purpose of melting down, as is so often done in India, into ornaments. These points are of importance and should be well debated in Legislative Council. The powers of police seizure seem too drastic, and legal confiscation may be made to look rather like robbery.

Quite a little excitement was caused one afternoon in Tientsin, according to the *P. & T. Times*, among the working fraternity on the Bund by a Chinaman and his best girl making an excursion on a bicycle built for one. The lady was bestriding the top bar that forms the top stay of a gentleman's machine, her legs, gripping the front fork of the handle-bars in a fervent grip. Her cavalier rode in the usual style, but his arms had to compass his fair companion to enable him to reach the handlebars and steer past the many obstacles to be met with in a scorch down the Bund. The Band coolies gazed at the pair in open-mouthed amazement, and as they flashed by they were followed by that expressive "aiyah" which is rendered to perfection only by the Celestial workman. An incaution, bump into something or a hole in the road would easily have dislodged the lady, but she stuck on pluckily without mishap and seemed to enjoy the novelty of her position. At this rate we may perhaps someday witness family parties going "wheeling" with baby along on behind.

After the United States naval manœuvres have terminated, five torpedo-boat destroyers will come out to the Asiatic station.

The Cheungting-shan section of the Lun-Han railway, 390 kilometres (234 miles) from Peking, is to be opened to traffic, with a train a day each way, on the 15th inst.

The German ship *Silvia* (Captain F. Fugor) arrived yesterday from Hamburg, which she left on the 2nd August, with 40 first-class officers, 202nd-class officers, and 1,002 soldiers on board, bound for the North.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor and editor of the *New York World*, has provided Columbia University with 2,000,000 dollars to establish a School of Journalism on the lines of the School of Law and the School of Medicine.

Latest Japanese papers report that H.M.S. *Glory*, having the Commander-in-Chief (P. Admiral) on board, has gone on a cruise along the coasts of Northern Corea and Eastern Siberia. They also report that there are at present two British battleships, three cruisers, and a number of sloops and torpedo-destroyers at Weihaiwei.

The *P. & T. Times* writes—Viceroy Tseng has a very strong prejudice against anyone who favours Marshal Su, and calls them members of a Su Society. This has led to mutiny among the Viceroy's troops. "We do not know whence our contemporary got this information. Of course it will readily be realised that to be called 'a member of a Su Society' is not taken as a compliment."

The Japanese battleships *Asahi*, *Shikishima*, *Hatsuse*, and *Yashima*, the cruisers *Izumo*, *Iwate*, *Tokida*, *Adzuma*, *Kanagi*, *Chiyoda*, *Chitose*, and *Yoshino*, the gunboats *Oshima* and *Chinaman*, 13 destroyers, and a number of torpedo-boats have been lying at Sasebo, prepared for any emergency, and awaiting orders from the Minister of the Navy. They have had three or four days' manœuvres between Kyushu and the Korean coast.

The *Japan Times* in a recent number writes protesting against the protracted inaction of the Japanese Cabinet. "While communications pass and repass between the Japanese Legation at Seoul and the Korean Foreign Office," says the journal, "and while the astute M. Pavloff pretends to rage and swear at Korean procrastination, the Russians are quietly proceeding with their work at Yong-ampho. So they do not lose anything by Korean procrastination." Japan ought, the *Times* maintains, to have promptly poured troops into the country between Pyongyang and Wiju and held it against all comers. This is talk.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

A DUEL.

A telegram was received from Shanghai by the Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday, stating that Kobo and Yokohama have found it impossible to send down a team. This is much to be regretted, but it is all the more to be hoped that Hongkong will be able to send up its very best side. The keenness of the contest will only be enhanced by its being now a dual between Hongkong and our old opponents, whose well known strength this year calls for the opposition of the best possible side Hongkong can put in the field.

Shanghai is meanwhile preparing busily for the coming match. Last Friday a special meeting was held and the following 17 players were selected for special practice at the nets under the coaching of Mr. Farbridge, who will captain the eleven:—

G. M. Billings, G. U. Daw, R. C. Farbridge, W. H. Jackson, A. E. Lanning, O. V. Lanning, V. H. Lanning, E. H. Lynch, A. J. McEwen, K. J. McEwen, W. H. Mould, F. W. Potter, W. K. Stanton, W. J. Tarball, W. J. Tyack, T. Wallace, and W. H. Weippert.

AN OVERDUE B. L. BOAT.

The British India S.N. Co.'s steamer *Uda*, which left Rangoon with a cargo of rice, passed through Singapore on the 21st ult. for Manila, but has not yet to the present arrived at her destination. She is therefore overdue some thirteen days, and it is feared must have stranded on one of the islands of the Philippine archipelago, been burnt at sea, or broken down and now drifting, or has foundered in bad weather. She was one of the British India "U" class, and was built in Dumbarton by Messrs. Denny, and was of 5,310 tons register. It is understood that masters of local vessels have been asked to keep a look-out for her, with, we regret to say, no success so far, as we are informed by the local agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, AND SILVER MEDAL FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following cards were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.
Dr. W. B. Drew, R.N., 99 — 11 = 79
Dr. C. A. Parker, R.N., 89 — 9 = 80
Mr. U. E. H. Beavis, 82 — 0 = 82
Lieut. A. C. Butt, R.N., 197 — 18 = 89
17 entries.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
The barometer has risen over N. China, fallen over Japan and the S. coast of China. The depression in the North has moved Eastwards into the Sea of Japan.
Pressure is high over N. China and relatively low in a troughlike area lying over the N. part of the China Sea.
Wind freshening from NE. and E. in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.
Forecast:—Moderate to fresh E. winds; squally, showery.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, 8th September, 7 p.m.

DEATH OF A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.

Mr. E. T. Pym, Acting Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Hankow, who returned to that port on the s.s. *Kiangyue* on the 1st inst., died yesterday of cholera. The numerous cases of cholera are attracting public attention to the question of messing on coasting steamers.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

LONDON, 6th September.

The United States cruisers *Brooklyn* and *San Francisco* have arrived at Beirut.

CRICKET—A DOUBLE CENTURY.

LONDON, 6th September.

In the match Surrey v. Sussex, which was drawn, Ranjitsinhji scored 204.

THE COTTON CORNER.

LONDON, 6th September.

Mr. Brown has netted \$7,000,000 profit on the Cotton Corner.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, 6th September.

Vincenzo is scratched for the St. Leger.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, 6th September.

Armed sailors from the foreign guardships are guarding the interior of several of the Embassies in Constantinople. It is understood that the step was taken on account of the warning of projected outrages.

Although high Turkish circles in Constantinople decidedly oppose to war, the bellicose spirit in the military section of the Mussulman population has lately been strongly accentuated, and the local Press publishes highly coloured accounts of the doings of the Macedonian insurgents, which tend to increase the Mussulman excitement in the Army.

DEPARTURE OF A HONGKONG JOURNALIST.

On the occasion of his leaving the *Hongkong Daily Press* to go to Johannesburg, South Africa, Mr. T. M. Pollock, who has been associated with this paper for three years, was yesterday made the recipient of a handsome present of Chinese silver-ware from the Staff. The editor made the presentation in complimentary terms, and Mr. Pollock suitably responded.

Later in the evening Mr. Pollock was entertained in the Hongkong Hotel by the Inspectors and Sergeants of Police. Mr. H. G. Baker, Chief Inspector of Police, presided, and there were also present Inspectors J. Gauld, B. McDonald, W. G. Warnock, P. McNab, W. Withers, and D. Gourlay. Sergeants A. McSwayed, J. Grant, Eamer, Cameron, and B. McDonald, Armourer Sergeant Hawkes, Inspector R. McEwen, Mr. J. J. Spenser, etc.

The Chief Inspector made the presentation, which consisted of a silver spirit-flask and a cigarette-case suitably inscribed. Mr. Baker, in presenting the souvenirs, made a speech, in which he referred to the good relations which Mr. Pollock had always had with the Police during his stay in Hongkong. He had made many friends, who were all sorry to lose him; still they hoped that what was their loss would be his gain and that in South Africa he would make the mark as a journalist which he deserved to make. Mr. Pollock, in reply, expressed the great appreciation which such a token of esteem carried with it, and said he felt himself quite unworthy of such a testimonial. He had made many friends in the Colony since he came to it, and his most valued friends were in the Police. (Applause.) He took their testimonial as being a great honour, because, whether he was worthy of it or not—and he did not think he was—he believed that that was the first occasion on which a pressman had been presented with such a souvenir on his going away.

The inscription on the spirit-flask was to the following effect:—Presented to T. M. Pollock by the Inspectors and Sergeants of the Hongkong Police Force, as a mark of esteem.—8th September, 1903.

In the course of the proceedings several songs were sung, the artists including Inspector McEwen, Mr. Pollock, Inspector Withers, Mr. G. W. Coster, Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes, and Mr. E. B. Helme; whilst Sergeant J. Grant gave a short recitation and Inspector Withers played the accompaniments. Mr. H. Haynes looked after the comfort of the company.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kinshu Maru* (Hombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 13th inst. a.m. The N.P. steamer *Victoria* left Victoria, B.C., for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 6th inst., and may be expected here on the 22nd inst. The s.s. *N.P. steamer Victoria* arrived in New York on the 4th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 8th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

DISPUTE ABOUT CHINESE SOCIETY FUNDS.

The hearing was resumed in the case in which Pang F. Yu (suing on behalf of himself and all the other members of the Nam Hing Tong) sought to recover from Pang Shin Hon a sum of \$3,015.40, said to belong to the funds of the Nam Hing Tong, a charitable society in the Fan Ling village, New Territory. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, solicitor), was for the defendant.

On the previous day the evidence for the plaintiff had been concluded.

Mr. Slade in opening the case for the defence stated the evidence would be offered to show that the defendant never was secretary of the Nam Hing Tong. The secretaryship seemed to have gone down in the family from one head of the family to another, and this would be supported by the elders who were alive at the time the matter in dispute came on before the annual meetings of the society. These elders, too, would say that not only had the defendant never been secretary of the society but that the funds of the society had been kept with the Kwong Hing shop which failed, and when the failure took place the accounts of the shop and of the society were investigated by the elders who came to the conclusion that the only thing they could do was to save as much out of the wreck as possible and set the debt owing by members of the society to the shop against the balance owed by the shop. Accordingly the balance was wiped out. During the tenure of the office of secretary by the blind man, Pang On Yo, the books of the society were kept by the defendant as accountant, and after Pang On Yo's death he, simply as an obligation to the other members of the family who were in the shop, continued to do the work until a few months before the shop failed. When Pang On Yo died the secretaryship was actually taken over by the head of the family who succeeded him, the older brother of the eldest brother of the defendant, and it was during his tenure of office that the shop came to 'grind' and then he was succeeded by his second brother.

Evidence was then called for the defence. The elders of the village stated in effect that the Kwong Hing shop—which the defendant now owned under a different name—had previously had the management of the funds of the Nam Hing Tong Society and that when an account was rendered there was a balance, it was true, of \$3,000 odd, but that that was written off in the books of the society as a set-off against some debts which certain members of the society owed the shop. The three elders of the village who were examined all positively swore that the defendant had nothing whatever to do with the management of the funds of the society and never was at any time secretary of the society.

When the case was closed for the defence, Mr. Morgan Phillips did not reply, but simply remarked that it was impossible for him to conduct the evidence for the defendant.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

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A LURKING PHANTOM:

A STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY.

BY
JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON

(Author of "The Hispaniola Plate," "The Year
One," "A Vanished Rival," &c.).

CHAPTER III.

IT IS HE!

Lady Bottrell neither swooned nor fainted in
actual fact though she was very near to doing
so; so near that Ira Challis had taken from a
chiffonier in the room a bottle of brandy and a
glass, meaning to administer to her with the spirit.
But, as he approached her, she motioned him
away with a wave of the hand and gradually sat
up in her chair with her eyes fixed on him.
She sat thus looking at him for some two or
three moments while he, either with real delicacy
or a delicacy which was admirably assumed,
occupied himself by turning over some papers
in a placid writing-case which lay to his right
hand side on the table, at the head of which he
had taken a seat.

Then, at last, she spoke, her voice sounding
weak and faint now, so weak and faint that it
recalled to Challis's memory the voice of a woman
whom he had once seen tried for murder in
America, as she pleaded, "Not guilty."

"At last she spoke, saying:
"What proof is there of this? The ship
was lost. It was never heard of again after it
was spoken with four days out from New York."

"That is true. Yet that this man was saved
is proved by the most undeniable evidence of all.
Mark Furness is in Boston."

"Mark Furness?"
"Yes. That is the name he assumed when
he went to America after—but no matter. You
know these things as well as I. He is in
Boston."

"There is no proof that this—that this man
and—Mark—Furness—are the same. Why?"
Lady Bottrell asked, almost defiantly, almost
impudently, once more, "why should I believe
they are?"

"You have not forgotten Mark Furness's
features, his face, I imagine," the other said,
quietly. "You would know them again, I
should suppose," and he laid his hand on the
pigeon writing-case as he spoke. "Shall I
show you a photograph of him taken not more
than six weeks ago? Taken, I think, to recall
himself to you. If you see that, you will not
ask for further proof."

"For a moment, for many moments, Lady
Bottrell paused; musing, meditating, strug-
gling with herself. If she said "Yes" and saw
the photograph, and if it was truly that of the
man who was called Mark Furness—then—then
—she was lost. With him alive her own life
was not broken; there was no future hope for
her in this world. She was in his power; he
held a power over her which nothing could ever
contend against. Nothing! Neither rank,
nor the wealth and position of her husband.
Not even the law could save her from him
and all that he might do against her. De-
lay! One word from him to her husband and
she would be lost. He had listened to the
courtroom of the highest in the land, to the
words of the arbiter of social destiny—
might be sent forth into the streets an outcast.
And her child! Her beloved Maud, she who
had been all in all, everything in the world, to
her. Ah! God! She must know at once.
She must not hesitate. Better know her fate
than live in fear and dread.

"Show me the photograph," she said, her
voice firm but hushed. So firm that the man
before her on the other side of the table looked
at her for a moment, surprised out of himself.
Then he thrust his hand into a large pocket, or
flap, of the writing-case and drew out a
cabinet-size photograph.

"Twenty years makes a difference in a man,"
he said, perhaps to prepare her for any change
she might perceive in him whom she had once
known, "and poverty does not improve one."

"Poverty? Is he poor?" she asked, her
voice softer than when last she spoke.

"He has been desperately so. He is so still."
"Why?" she asked, holding the photograph
in her hand exactly as Challis had happened to
give it to her, namely, back upwards; and
seeing, as she spoke, the name of a well-known
firm of Boston photographers on it. "Why, if
so, has he never made himself known before?
There were those in England who had loved
him once, who, it may be, love him now, in
spite of his evil life. Would not they have
helped him?"

"Perhaps he thought not. Perhaps he was
too proud to ask for assistance."

"Proud! He proud! And even if so, his
mother is still alive. Does a mother ever re-
nounce her child, had as that child may be?
What is a mother for? What does she bring
children into the world for, if it is not to
stand by their side when all the rest have left
them?"

"His mother is alive?" Ira Challis said.
"She is still alive?"
"Yes, still alive," Lady Bottrell said.
"Though very old now and very poor. Poor
for her who was once so comfortably off. But
she paid his debts once, and—once!—she paid
more than his debts."

As she had spoken those last words, as she
had said "His mother is still alive," her face
had been lowered to the photograph while she
turned it over; while, indeed, she hesitated a
moment over lifting the tissue paper which
covered whatever portrait there might be
beneath. Had she not been doing this, had
she, indeed, been sitting regarding Challis, as
she had regarded him until that moment, she
might have seen that a change had come over
his face as he repeated her words. She would
have seen that he was almost as pale as
she knew she had herself become when he
thought she was about to faint; that he was
looking strangely at her.

"Therefore," he exclaimed, his voice firm
and distinct, "there is one more proof. A
mother does not, as your ladyship has said, ever
renounce her child. But neither does she ever
forget her features."

"She, unhappily," Lady Bottrell replied, as
now she lifted the tissue paper and regarded
the portrait of the man beneath it, "can never
recognize those features any more. She has
become almost blind."

"Ah! Almost blind. Poor lady!" and
Ira Challis sat regarding Lady Bottrell fixedly
as she, on her part, regarded the likeness in her
hand.

"It is he?" he asked, a moment later.
"Yes," she said; indeed murmured. "Yes.
It is he."

The face she was looking at was that of a
handsome man; of one who at any rate must
have been a strikingly handsome man once; of
a man possessing regular features, large, clear,
dark eyes, and a mouth that she knew had been
beautifully formed but that, now, through an
entanglement of dark, iron-grey beard and
moustache, showed only a hard, determined
lip. His hair, too, which she remembered had
once been black as the raven's wing, was now,
although as profuse as ever, streaked and
blurred with grey, grey that was more in
patches than evenly distributed amidst the

black. His clothes were not now, as then, who
was acquainted with every change which takes
place even in men's habiliments, could well
perceive. His coat had a deep blinding all
round its edges which testified that it belonged
to a period of several years ago, his tie was
scarcely the tie that men of that gentlemanly
now. In his buttonhole, the man at whose
features she was gazing carried a flower, a rose,
as though, poor wretch! he had sought to
introduce some set-off to the old-fashioned,
well-worn garments he possessed.

Then, as she looked at the rose, or the place
where the rose was, she gave a start; one so
slight as to be almost imperceptible, but still a
start, one that Ira Challis observed. From
inside the lapel where the stalk of the rose
was, there protruded not the stalk itself but
the end of a three-inch-long glass tube, a tube
no thicker round than a pencil or a modern
fountain pen; a little invention that, once,
was popular, when it could be filled with water
and, when the stalk of a flower was thrust into
it, would keep the flower fresh for many hours.

"Yes," she said again. "It is the man. It
is Mark Furness," and as she spoke she turned
the photograph over in an idle manner and
read the address at the back, "Singleton and
Gibbard, Art Photographers, 1001, Washing-
ton Avenue, Boston, Mass.," while observing
also that against the words, "The negatives
are preserved," was the number "111,127."

"Yes," she said again. "It is Mark Fur-
ness." Then she added, "Why did he not
come himself? And, since it was necessary to
communicate with me, could he not write?"

"At the present he could do neither. He is
lying ill in the State Hospital."

"He is ill? Seriously ill?" Lady Bottrell
exclaimed.

"Yes, seriously ill. He might, although the
doctors do not think he will do so yet, die at
any moment. But he is prepared for death;
perhaps, remembering his unfortunate life, he
would not regret death. Only—should he re-
cover, should he still have some years of life
left, he wishes some provision made for him.
He has had enough of poverty."

"And—and—he expects that provision to be
made by—?"

"Those on whom he has the greatest claim?"
"What?" Lady Bottrell asked. "What would
he consider a suitable—provision?"

"Enough for him to finish his life in comfort,
if not in luxury; a sum of money which would
enable him to become a gentleman again."

"Does he name that sum? In what is
called, I believe, round figures?"

"Yes. He has set a figure to that sum.
Knowing that those on whom he has a right
to call for assistance are particularly fortunate
in their possession of this world's goods, while
he himself is an outcast."

"By his own fault! His own action!"
"Yes. But that does not make his lot
easier to him."

"What does he demand? What is the sum?"
"Ten thousand pounds."

"Ten thousand pounds! I do not know from
where such a sum is to be obtained. I do not
know any one on whom Mark Furness may have
claims, or on whom he may consider he has
claims, who could provide him with one third,
indeed one-tenth of such a sum."

"I think, my lady, the sum could be found.
It would not be much to some of his connections
in comparison with the fact that secrecy would
be preserved as to the existence of Mark
Furness."

"Secrecy?" Lady Bottrell said, battling
bravely with this man; struggling hard to
advance one suggestion, one argument to which
he might be unable to find a prompt answer,
while, all the time, her heart was heavy as lead
within her breast and while she felt as though
at any moment she might swoon and fall
inanimate at his feet.

"Secrecy!" she said, while endeavouring to
throw a certain amount of contempt into her
tone. "What secrecy can ever be preserved as
to his existence and all that that existence
means to some? You know of it; you know
who and what he is, what he has done—"

"I am a lawyer, Lady Bottrell. Men of my
calling are as secret as the priests are of what
they hear in the confessional."

"Does he mean to tell all?" she asked now,
"if this money is not forthcoming?"

"Undoubtedly. He means to have all that
is his by right and justice."

"Such a sum can never be forthcoming. It
could indeed be procured, but the procuring
of it would, only lead to that being known
which the money would be intended to keep for
ever unknown."

"Ready money can always be obtained by
persons of wealth," Ira Challis said. "Persons
of wealth, rich people who do not want money,
can always have money and credit thrust upon
them. It is the poor alone who cannot borrow."

(To be continued.)

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANPA"	On 27th October.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.	
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Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

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The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports and other Australian Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [11]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and cabins. Electric Light. Perfect cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila direct	Sat. 19th Sep. 10 A.M.
PUBLI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila direct	Sat. 19th Sep. 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Cebu and Iloilo	Sat. 19th Sep. 4 P.M.

For Freight, or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [17]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSWI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	FRIDAY, 11th September.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th September.
ANPIN, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZU MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th September.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class of Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Quay at the Customs' wharf front premises at Tamswi to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [15]

T. ABIMA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Wednesday, 16th September, at 11 A.M.
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3860	Tuesday, 22nd September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1903. [478]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions for the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stowage and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1903. [2419]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beer,

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER.
For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2440]

FOR KWAN CHAU WAN.

THE Steamship

"SWIFT,"
Captain A. E. Morgan, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
CHI WO, Agents, Wing Wo Lane.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2342]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1894]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHEE,"
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Where at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 2 1/2 hours to reach Macao.

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2112]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.
J. TREVOUX & CO.,
No. 123, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1751]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersecretary GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 64.

STONE JUNK SUNK IN CHANNEL JUST ABOVE 2ND BAR CREEK.

REFERRING to Local Notice to Mariners No. 63, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the masts have been removed from the stone-laden Junk sunk above 2nd Bar Creek.

A Green Buoy with the word "Wreck" painted in white letters has been moored over the spot and a BOAT WIRE LIGHT RED LIGHT at night until further notice.

J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
H. B. MORSE,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Canton, 3rd September, 1903. [2524]

M. E. CHADWICK, K.E.W.
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1721]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [10-12]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rabattini United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

CARLO WITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 9th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSON & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [2532]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BORNEO,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. To-day the 7th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [1]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS are RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

FOURTH, British barque, Young—Dodwell & Co., Agents.

HELM, British barque, D. A. Vanham Captain.

NOAH, American ship, J. A. Ambery—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

STEAMSHIP "AUSTRALIEN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London &c. s.s. "Dardogne" and "Adol", and from Bordeaux &c. s.s. "Villa de Valenciennes", in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after sailing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, T-day, the 6th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersecretary. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 14th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1903. [2]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMHA,"
FROM PORTLAND AND YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [14]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAMEMNON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 7th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 14th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [10-12]

STEAMSHIP "ETRECH" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims for Damages to Cargo by water, when the "Etrech" was on fire at Shanghai, 13th May, 1903, must be submitted to the Adjuster, Mr. E. H. HUTCHISON (of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited), Shanghai, on or before 1st OCTOBER next, after which date no Claim will be recognised.

SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2445]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

EILEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE AND KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 88SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1892. [11]

WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
14, DES VIEUX ROAD. [2742]

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

HUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.
B. R.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [280]

GRIMAUD & Co

Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne

